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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

AAPSO on Mideast Calls for Increasing Socialist Ties A 1
U.S. Hopes Low Dollar Rate Keeps OPEC From Price Increase A 1

UNITED STATES

N.J. 'Show Trials' Could Have Grave Consequences B 1
[Borovik in IZVESTIYA 5 Nov]
'Zionist Provocations' Against Soviet Diplomats Hit B 3
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 1 Nov]
Soviet Artists Union Protests U.S. Arrest of Singer B 4
Sen Jackson's New 'Marshall Plan' for Mideast Scored B 4
[Mozgovoy in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 2 Nov]
Close Ties Between Money, Politics in U.S. Campaign B 6
[PRAVDA]
Washington Seeks To Cover Up Alarm at Waning Prestige B 7
[Igorev in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 4 Nov]

CHINA

PRC's 'Sinister Plots' Against Vietnam Failing [Glebov] C 1
PEOPLE'S DAILY's Criticism of Theory of Genius Analyzed [Mulatov] C 1
Anniversary of U.S.-Republic of China Treaty Noted [Alekseyev] C 2

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

IZVESTIYA, PRAVDA Appraise Soviet-French Relations E 1
Grigoryants Highlights Cooperation E 1
[IZVESTIYA 4 Nov]
Grigoryev Awaits Next Summit E 2
[PRAVDA 4 Nov]
NOVOYE VREMYA Comments E 3
Coret's Adoption Of Spanish Constitution Welcomed E 4
[Chernyshev in PRAVDA 3 Nov]
European Seismologist's Conclusions on Iran Earthquake False E 4
Norwegian CP Organ Cited on Party's 55th Anniversary E 5
[PRAVDA 5 Nov]

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Al-Asad, Crown Prince Fahd on Results of Baghdad Summit F 1
Situation in Iran Tense; Troops Dispersing Demonstrators F 1

USSR Has Full Understanding of Palestinians' Aspirations F 2
Israel Continues Expansion of Militarized Settlements F 2
Lebanon Calm; Israeli 'Provocations' Continue F 2

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Camp David Type Approach to Rhodesian Settlement Assailed H 1
[Zenovich in PRAVDA 5 Nov]
West Continues Supporting S. African Control of Namibia H 1
Nkomo Denies Presence of Guerrilla Bases in Zambia H 2

INDOCHINA

Pham Van Dong Praises USSR-SRV Relations at Moscow Plant L 1
[PRAVDA 5 Nov]
SRV Vice Premier Confers With Soviet Aides [PRAVDA 5 Nov] L 3

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Latin American States Condemn U.S. Protectionist Measures N 1
[(Onikin)]
Chilean Overseas Trade Union Group Holds Press Conference N 1
Colombian President Comments on Ties with USSR, CEMA N 2
[IZVESTIYA 5 Nov]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

Brezhnev Speaks at Kremlin Reception Marking Anniversary P 1
Further Reportage on 7 Nov Moscow Military Parade P 2
Brezhnev Receives Greetings From World Leaders, Carter P 4
Party Leaders Attend Festivities in Various Republics P 5
Officers of Defense Ministry Organs Mark Anniversary P 6
Variations to Kosygin Speech on October Anniversary P 6

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

French Paper Reports Strikes Over Georgia-Abkhazia Conflict R 1
[LE MONDE 7 Nov]
UK Paper Reports Major Foreign Policy Shift by Politburo R 2
[Lederer in London THE OBSERVER 5 Nov]
New Brezhnev Book on Virgin Lands Published R 2
New Tadzhik Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Named R 3
[KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA 22 Oct]
Tadzhik Minister of Social Security Replaced R 3
[KOMMUNIST TADZIKISTANA 17 Oct]
E. Kh. Gukasov Appointed Kazakhstan Deputy Premier R 3
[Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA 24 Oct]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

Importance of Buryatskaya ASSR's Resources Discussed S 1
[Modogoyev in PRAVDA 27 Oct]
Plant Attempts 'Rational' Use of Fuel and Energy S 1
[Mandzhgaladze in IZVESTIYA 21 Oct]

Romanov Attends Advanced Technology Conference S 1
[LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA 26 Oct]
Fisheries Conference Held in Tashkent; Rashidov Speaks S 1
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 19 Oct]
Calls For More Economical Use of Fuel, Energy Resources S 2
[PRAVDA 25 Oct]
Briefs: Susumanskiy Raykom Meeting; Leningrad's Industrial Productivity; Magadan-Sinegorye Flights S 2

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 3-4 Nov T 1
Additions to CSA Report on Ukrainian Grain Harvest T 1
Additions to CSA Report on RSFSR Fulfilling Pledges T 1

AAPSO ON MIDEAST CALLS FOR INCREASING SOCIALIST TIES

LD071706Y Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Cairo, November 7, TASS--The Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation categorically rejects any separate agreement with Israel, declares against manipulating the sovereignty of the Arab countries and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine, says the statement on the Middle East situation, issued here by the AAPSO Permanent Secretariat.

The Solidarity Organisation holds, the document points out, that the Middle East problem has recently reached such a stage when international imperialism with the United States at its head, Zionism and reaction are trying to implement plans directed at placing the region under their control, completely gearing it to the capitalist system, undermining the Arab liberation movement, liquidating the Palestine resistance movement and consolidating the occupation of the captured Arab territories. They also strive to make the Arab states conclude separate agreements meeting the interests of Israel and the United States backing it. AAPSO declares that the Middle East policy of the United States is spearheaded against the Arab peoples.

The AAPSO Permanent Secretariat, the document says, supports all efforts directed at strengthening Arab solidarity in face of the intrigues of Israel, imperialism and reaction. It calls upon the peoples of the Arab countries, as well as the Arab progressive and patriotic forces for closing their ranks and giving a rebuff to the fresh manoeuvres by imperialism and Zionism.

The AAPSO Permanent Secretariat addresses the Arab countries and the Arab patriotic movement with a call for strengthening the alliance with the socialist countries, which are permanently giving all-round aid and support to the just struggle by the Arab peoples, and also the alliance with the national liberation movements.

U.S. HOPES LOW DOLLAR RATE KEEPS OPEC FROM PRICE INCREASE

LD071908Y Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, November 7, TASS--Of course, even earlier the United States had a possibility to stabilise the dollar's exchange rate, said one of the leading oil specialists Sheikh 'Abdallah at-Tariki in an interview to the newspaper AL-WATAN when replying to a question about the reasons of the growth of the dollar's exchange rate. The United States was interested in keeping low the dollar's exchange rate in respect of the Western currencies because this erected a barrier to keep Japanese and also German commodities from the U.S. domestic market. The present growth of the dollar's exchange rate, At-Tariki said further, is nothing but a maneuver by the United States intended to persuade the oil producing countries not to adopt a considerable oil price increase. The Americans are not alone in this game, At-Tariki stressed further. Japan is taking part in it (in the past two months "bought up two billion dollars) the FRG ("bought three billion dollars) and also other West Europe countries. [quotation marks as received]

That is why the dual aim of the increase in the dollar's exchange rate on the eve of the OPEC conference is to prevent a big increase of the oil price and to preserve oil deliveries in the required amount, he noted. In this connection At-Tariki spoke of the continuing pressure brought to bear on oil-extracting countries by the United States and its envoys with the aim of precluding a drastic growth of the oil price.

N.J. 'SHOW TRIAL' COULD HAVE GRAVE CONSEQUENCES

LD071157Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[G. Borovik article: "The American Themis in the Service of Reaction"]

[Text] A U.S. district judge of Newark, New Jersey, has sentenced two Soviet diplomats--staff members of the UN Secretariat V.A. Enger and R.P. Chernyayev, who were provocatively accused by the FBI of "organizing a conspiracy endangering the security of the United States"--to 50 years imprisonment each.

The decision is unprecedented not only in terms of its juridical absurdity but also with respect to the seriousness of the political consequences. Great astonishment is aroused by this fantastic sentence passed in a case that from the outset was provoked by the U.S. secret police. U.S. Attorney Del Tufo, who acted at the trial, openly admitted and declared officially that "this action has been specially prepared by the FBI."

For several days I attended this so-called "trial" as a journalist. I made my acquaintance with the system of "evidence" presented by the prosecution (the FBI). This "evidence" can be divided into three categories: questioning witnesses, showing films and playing tape recordings of telephone conversations.

Let us look into all three categories.

The witnesses.

They are all staff employees of the FBI (this was announced officially). So it is simply senseless to talk about the impartiality of their testimonies. But even these professionals became confused and contradicted each other, although they were acting out a scenario prepared in advance. From a dossier relating to the "main prosecution witness"--a certain Lindberg--which was presented to the court by the defense, it can be seen that Lindberg pledged to the FBI that he would participate in this provocation and then, according to instructions, would speak at the trial. For this he was promised a reward of $10,000. And then came an incident that the authors of the scenario had not expected--this "chief witness" was unable even to identify the accused. The testimonies of the other so-called witnesses were worth even less.

The films.

The accused can be identified on the films only when the film was shot in places unrelated to proving the "guilt" of the accused (for example, one of them comes out of a store with his wife carrying a parcel of food that they have bought, and so forth. As for the films of moments when the accused, according to the prosecution's allegations, were either "dropping instructions in a hiding place," or "retrieving secret information from a hiding place," in all these cases it is impossible to detect who the FBI cameramen had recorded on their film. In the closeup shots only the body can be seen on the film, without the head; on the middle- or long-distance shots the figure is still unrecognizable ("weather conditions," the FBI explained). Someone is in a telephone booth. His hands can be seen. The prosecution declared that one of the accused is shown on this film. The face of the person in the telephone booth has deliberately not been filmed. I, like others who saw this film formed the impression that an FBI agent was posing here. No film that might have corroborated the prosecution's "arguments" was submitted by the FBI.

The tape recordings of telephone conversations.

Modern equipment makes it possible to record a conversation from any telehpone as immpeccably as if in a recording studio. However, the tapes submitted to the court by the FBI agents were filled with so much noise and various "strange" bits of interference that it seemed like the recording had been made not by specialists but by amateurs; moreover, on the first model of Edison's phonograph hired specially for the occasion from a museum. You do not have to be particularly experienced in such matters to realize that the "interference" and the "poor-quality" recording were necessary to conceal the splices required in assemblying these tape forgeries. By recording all the telephone conversations of Soviets in the United States without exception, the FBI is able to assemble, from the individual words and phrases, any "conversation"--even one that has never actually taken place. As is known, the FBI made wide use of this method when it assembled tape forgeries to compromise Martin Luther King.

As a rule in U.S. trials, the presence of an accused's fingerprints on certain items is cited as proof. In the case of Enger and Chernyayev there was no such evidence, and there could not be any insofar as the accusation was fabricated from start to finish. Comrades Enger and Chernyayev had nothing to do with any "conspiracies," and this was confirmed most definitely by the materials of the defense. Instead, on all the "real evidence" submitted to the court by the prosecution there is only one set of fingerprints--those of the FBI.

At one of the court sessions an expert--a naval engineer--attempted to prove in his testimony that the information placed in a "fruit juice carton" was secret and of indubitable value to a potential enemy of the United States.

I listened closely to this person and a multitude of questions immediately presented themselves: Who procured this document, which might indeed be secret? Who placed it in an empty fruit juice carton? Who paid the agent for the provocation?

There is only one answer to all these question: the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation. Thus the question arises: Who then, in this case, should be convicted for attempting to divulge secret information concerning the U.S. Navy?

The logic of the FBI's entire provocative operation would be understandable if the FBI had undertaken it in order to misinform the USSR about the state of the U.S. Navy. But as the expert successfully proved at the court session, the information was authentic, and if it had fallen into the hands of any foreign intelligence organization it really could have been damaging to the United States!

This means that the aim of the provocation was merely to cause a political scandal that would place a fresh obstacle in the path of the normalization of USSR-U.S. relations. It was precisely for the sake of this political objective that the FBI ventured upon its latest crime.

The Newark district judge, speaking of the jury's verdict finding Enger and Chernyayev "guilty," said that "never in his entire practice had he encountered such overwhelming proof of guilt." Whom did this judge want to convince, himself or others? Why did he keep quiet about the fact that jury brought in the "guilty" verdict only after 9 hours of intense deliberations to which representatives of the same old FBI were again and again invited to provice further information? Thus, was the jury session devoid of outside influence, as the U.S. Constitution requires? [paragraph continues]

What did they argue about if the "guilt" was as "overwhelming" as the judge said?

Imprisonment of 50 years on a false, trumped-up charge--this in itself is a monstrous crime. Why did Judge Lacey pass such a fantastic sentence? He did this, as the press reports, for political and career considerations. If the essence of the case is revealed, we see: Lacey intends to run for the state governorship. And he was promised the appropriate support as a kind of honorarium for the anti-Soviet trial.

But those who are aware what grave consequences might ensue from the criminal farce staged by U.S. reaction through the work of the FBI realize that these consequences go far beyond the fate of just two people. This show trial clearly contradicts the Administration's statements about a desire to improve U.S.-Soviet relations.

'ZIONIST PROVOCATIONS' AGAINST SOVIET DIPLOMATS HIT

LD071519Y Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Nov 78 p 9 LD

[Correspondent dispatch: "Zionists Commit Outrages"]

[Text] New York--A provocative anti-Soviet demonstration took place last Tuesday, 24 October, in front of a multi-apartment residential complex in the New York suburb of Riverdale.

Even a short time before nightfall, by and large nothing out of the ordinary was noticed here. But as 1800 approached, a large crowd of hooligans began arriving; they had gathered following a signal from the so-called "Committee for the Defense of Soviet Jews" in the Bronx and another Zionist group. Those who turned up first at the entrance gates to the residential complex, about 20-30 persons in all, began shaking the gates, trying to wrench them from their hinges. The faces of many of these individuals were distorted with impotent malice. At the same time, some individuals tried to damage the internal telephone communications cable. Then they dragged forward a photograph of a certain criminal, an anti-Soviet convicted by a Soviet court and now serving his sentence. They carried it solemnly as if it were very precious, but at the same time not forgetting to shout and hoot. It seemed that some people were even on the point of breaking into a dance and beginning to twitch in frenzy. Finally the photograph was fastened to the gates, after which the "activists" raised an evil howl.

All these actions by the Zionists were accompanied by threats against Soviet citizens and unprintable abuse--thus the Zionist thugs, throwing aside all restraint, lost control of themselves completely in their blind rage. While some were threatening physical violence against Soviet people, others were yelling anti-Soviet slogans. And that was the way it went with them: foul language, followed by a "slogan," foul language and then another "slogan."

This is what happened afterwards. At 1825 a bus drew up containing Soviet personnel who work at the UN Secretariat, returning to their homes. There were also women and children in the bus. The hooligans immediately surrounded it and blocked its way.

It is striking that when the demonstration arranged by the Zionists had only just begun, the police patrol on permanent duty at the gates disappeared.

"We immediately called for police assistance," your correspondent was told by a spokesman of the USSR Mission to the United Nations. "But the police did not show up for a long time. Moreover we appealed, as is the custom in such situations, to the U.S. Mission at the United Nations but we received a mocking reply from that quarter: 'The demonstration against Soviet citizens in New York is of a peaceful nature. The police are in complete control of the situation.' In essence, the U.S. authorities refused to nip the anti-Soviet action in the bud and were covertly encouraging it."

Six policemen headed by an officer eventually arrived following telephone calls to the U.S. Mission at the United Nations and to the 50th precinct police station. By this time the crowd of Zionists had become completely demented. The police officer deliberately spread his hands in a helpless gesture: "I have so few men with me that they will not be able to do anything anyway."

All the same, the police did do something. For instance, they closed to traffic the part of the street where the "demonstrators" were thronging. This gave them complete freedom to continue their ruffian-like sallies. No more people joined the assembled crowd but they roared even more loudly, as if thanking the police for the concern and sensitivity they displayed.

Both then and now it would be opportune to ask the question: Perhaps this provocation was even controlled by influential patrons of the Zionists here who hold official posts? It is especially opportune to raise this question because on 29 October the Zionist orgy near the Soviet personnel's residential complex was repeated. True, fewer hooligans--only about 40 persons--assembled, but this is perhaps because it was Sunday, and it is not impossible that the others had demanded double pay while the exalted patrons were feeling stingy. In a word, we don't know. But as far as the Zionist hooligans' patrons are concerned, there are, as is known, plenty of them here, and that is no secret to anyone!

SOVIET ARTISTS UNION PROTESTS U.S. ARREST OF SINGER

LD032258Y Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 3, TASS--The Central Committee of the Trade Union of Soviet Artists made a statement protesting against the arrest of the popular actor and performer of protest songs Dean Reed for his support of the working people coming out against the land policy of big monopolies. The committee said that the U.S. Administration, using the loud campaign for the "defence" for human rights in other countries as its shield, is violating the basic principles of the U.S. Constitution, persecuting those who fight against injustice, racial discrimination, and the violation of the civil rights of the Americans.

On behalf of all Soviet artists, the central committee of their trade union demanded an immediate release of Dean Reed and all champions of civil rights and social equality.

SEN JACKSON'S NEW 'MARSHALL PLAN' FOR MIDEAST SCORED

LD071249Y Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 2 Nov 78 p 3 LD

[A. Mozgovoy article: "Mirages Over the Powder Keg"]

[Text] "Senator Jackson is Against!" "Henry Jackson says: No!"--With such headlines the American press often prefaces reports describing speeches by the senator from Washington. And he speaks frequently. Against what?

Against the development of Soviet-American trade relations, against detente, against a new SALT agreement, against the sale of drilling equipment to the Soviet Union by Dresser Industries.... It is impossible to list everything. However, all Senator Jackson's "againsts" boil down to one thing--stoking international tension as high as possible.

Henry Jackson is firmly entrenched in the job of regular political saboteur. He is so firmly entrenched that, now when most American people are advocating peace and detente, the "negativism" of the senator from Washington has begun to do his career more harm than good. So, sensing the change in the situation, Jackson has decided to try his strength in the field of the "love of peace."

He has chosen the Near East as the testing ground for his "love of peace." "The American Administration can and must let all the Near East states know that there is a way to implement their peaceful aspirations--a way on which we are prepared to accompany them," Jackson declared recently. "The way to implement these peaceful aspirations," the senator alleges, will be opened by the intensive American financial aid to Israel and the Arab countries--aid which "will do much to end the age-old adversity and make the desert bloom." Your eyes brim with tears of emotion when you imagine an enormous green oasis where peace and harmony reign instead of the powder keg that is the Near East today.

Alas, the "aid" program proposed by Mr Jackson is not original. True, the senator himself admits this and compares his project with the Marshall Plan.

...In May 1947 U.S. Secretary of State G. Marshall instructed the Policy Planning Staff to urgently consider the question of possible ways of "uniting" the European capitalist countries against the Soviet Union. This "unification" was to take place under the aegis of the United States. Speaking at Harvard University on 5 June that year, Marshall set forth a plan for "economic aid" to West Europe. That is the origin of the Marshall Plan, which pursued far-reaching American imperialist economic, political and military strategic aims.

Naturally, Washington emphasized (and still continues to emphasize), above all, the economic aspect of the plan and the "missionary role" of the United States in war-ravaged Europe. In actual fact, however, it all took a quite different form. U.S. monopolies began actively establishing themselves in overseas markets and extorting huge profits from them. U.S. dollars helped to remove communists from the governments of France and Italy. Finally, as the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD admits, "the Marshall Plan formed the basis of the North Atlantic Bloc. In a special message to Congress President Turman made it clear that any state receiving U.S. aid was obliged to observe certain conditions dictated by the United States and would certainly be denied credits if these conditions were not observed. In the final analysis, the Marshall Plan resulted in West European countries becoming dependent on the United States in resolving political, military and economic questions.

Mr Jackson's "plan" is a carbon copy, so to speak, of the Marshall Plan. Suffice it to compare the senator's statements with President Turman's message of 30 years ago. "We must make it clearly understood," Jackson enunciates in a steely tone, "that those who do not wish to join Israel, Egypt and the U.S. will be deprived of the economic and other advantages of cooperation and mutual assistance." The senator does not conceal that those who do not support the separate deal between Tel Aviv and Cairo will be punished by Washington in one form or another.

Even though the "Jackson plan" has not received official recognition as U.S. state doctrine, it is already virtually being implemented. Following the talks at Camp David, Israel and Egypt have been promised additional military and economic aid. Since last December U.S. and multi-national monopolies have been drawing up plans for new capital investments in the Near East totaling $6 billion.

According to reports in the American press, at the Camp David meeting as well as in the next round of the separate deal at Blair House in Washington, there was discussion of the question of coordinating the fight against "the forces of radicalism" in the developing countries, that is, against progressive regimes and national liberation movements. Agreement has already been reached on establishing a Telex link between the general staffs of Israel and Egypt. Cairo promises to transfer its armored troops from the Sinai front to the border with Libya. Tel Aviv is thereby left free to further develop aggression against its neighbors to the north and east.

Quoting informed sources, Beirut's AS-SAFIR writes that Israel is planning to mount a major military operation in Lebanon under the slogan of "defending Western interests in Lebanon and saving the lives of foreigners and Christians." But this is merely an official pretext for intervention. The real object of the aggression will be to "inflict a military defeat on Syria to convince it of the need to go along with the Camp David agreements." The operation is to coincide with U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers, which means, in effect, that the United States is undertaking to cover the intervention from the sea. It is obviously no more chance that the 6th Fleet flagship, the guided missile cruiser Albany, called at the Israeli port of Haifa on an official visit recently.

Long-term military political cooperation plans are also being elaborated. The idea of creating a Middle East treaty organization (METO)--a military pact between Tel Aviv and Arab reaction--was greeted with approval in Washington. Of course, Israel will play first fiddle in the new militarist alliance. In accordance with a secret program codenamed Mammon(Treasurehouse), the United States has undertaken to supply its chief ally in the Near East with sophisticated weapons worth $22 billion over 10 years, so that Tel Aviv will have clear military superiority over its neighbors even including the Arabs' arms purchases in the West. Moreover, the United States will build Israel two air bases in the Negev Desert. A characteristic admission was made by U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, which noted that the bases referred to "will be absolutely essential in the event of U.S. military operations in the Persian Gulf region."

In short, the "Jackson plan" is intended to extend American military political influence in the Near East and destroy the Arab countries' cooperation with the Soviet Union. And what about "peaceful aspirations" and "blossoming deserts"? These good intentions melt like mirages in the desert, and the powder keg remains.

CLOSE TIES BETWEEN MONEY, POLITICS IN U.S. CAMPAIGN

LD032142Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0607 GMT 3 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 3 November, TASS--In order to be elected to the U.S. Congress or state governorship you either have to be a millionaire in your own right, or you must have rich patrons, writes PRAVDA's Washington correspondent.

Money and politics: These two components in the United States have always been interrelated. But there has probably never been such a great flow of dollars as now from the banks, industrial corporations and various organizations, mostly rightwing, fueling the campaigns of candidates known to oppose international detente and the Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement, and to support antitrade union and repressive laws.

The correspondent points out that those receiving generous "gifts" include the racist Senator S. Thurmond, the "cold war" fanatic Senator J. Helms, Senator H. Jackson, who voices the interests of the military-industrial complex, the ultrarightwing Congressman P. Crane, his House of Representatives colleague and member of the John Birch Society L. McDonald, and others.

The Federal Election Commission recently released data on the funds collected and spent by political action committees for the present election campaign. Heading the list are committees of an extreme rightwing bent: Reagan's Citizens for the Republic with $2.1 million; the National Committee of Conservative Political Action with $2 million; and Americans who own arms with $1.2 million.

This money goes toward insuring victory for "needed people" over "undesirables"--over those who might encroach upon the incomes of the monopolies, support a social aid program and favor cutting allocations for the Pentagon.

The 95th Congress is now a thing of the past. Less than a week remains before the elections, which will determine the appearance of its successor. And there are grounds for fearing that the 96th Congress might turn out even less receptive to the needs of the working people and even more sensitive to the wishes of the monopolies, writes the correspondent.

WASHINGTON SEEKS TO COVER UP 'ALARM' AT WANING PRESTIGE

LD071617 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 4 November 1978 carries on page three a 2,400-word article by Candidate of Historical Sciences P. Igorev entitled "When Prestige Wanes." Igorev argues that the failure of U.S. claims to world domination and the growing attraction of socialism's historic gains are forcing Washington to seek "more universal" slogans for concealing its aspirations to "world leadership." Igorev notes that the U.S. Administration's program for "U.S. moral leadership" and in particular the campaign for the defense of human rights serve this purpose. But, Igorev points out, the choice of these slogans does not mean that Washington is confident about its own positions in the world: On the contrary, they are designed "to divert the attention of the U.S. and world public from the numerous and profound crises eating away" at present-day U.S. reality. He proceeds to illustrate his thesis by citing a number of instances from recent U.S. history--Watergate, the Agnew resignation, revelations of "illegal and undemocratic activity" by the CIA and FBI, and so forth. Coupled with economic difficulties, this "moral-political instability" engendered the need for "new ideals" to reunite the nation--hence the "ideological crusade" "in defense of human rights." Igorev states in conclusion that the further Washington proceeds with the human rights theme, the more clearly uneasiness and alarm can be heard within the present U.S. leadership, drowning the official optimism and causing a continual loss of prestige for the leadership and for the country as a whole, and damaging the attractiveness of the "American way of life" at home and abroad.

PRC'S 'SINISTER PLOTS' AGAINST VIETNAM FAILING

OW030437Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 2 Nov 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Failure of the Anti-Vietnam Plot"]

[Excerpts] When the Chinese leaders started their anti-Vietnam movement last April they had hopes of carrying out plans of far-reaching political significance. Their actions were related to immediate interests. They tried to paralyze Vietnam's socialist construction by discontinuing technical and economic aid to Vietnam. They turned the Hoa Chiao into a fifth column to sabotage Vietnam's economic and political system. They also resorted to military threats aimed at gaining control of Vietnam, using their own strength and that of the puppet Phnom Penh regime to put military pressure on Vietnam.

All these actions should have forced Vietnam to give up its genuine, independent socialist policies and subordinate itself to Peking's leadership, thus paving the way for China's monopolistic leadership over Southeast Asia. During the past half year, Peking has tried various means; but we can say with no reservations that all this has been in vain. None of China's sinister plots have been realized.

Socialist Vietnam's victory is inspiring the people of neighboring countries to strive for their own genuine independence, while Peking's anti-Vietnam movement has evoked hostility and protests throughout the entire world.

PEOPLE'S DAILY'S CRITICISM OF THEORY OF GENIUS ANALYZED

OW050140Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 31 Oct 78 OW

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY in an article published on 30 October points out that the four modernizations program has met with serious theoretical obstructions. The Chinese leadership's major newspaper notes that these obstructions have resulted from the "theory of genius" advocated by Lin Piao. The article says that this theory peddled by Lin Piao and his followers has resulted in extreme ideological confusion. In a complaining tone, PEOPLE'S DAILY says even now this kind of confusion has not yet been clarified, stressing that the situation is seriously hindering the modernization program of the state.

The above statements outline the 30 October PEOPLE'S DAILY article on the harm done to China by the "theory of genius." Those who have read this article will stop and think and naturally ask: What does the article really mean? What kind of confusion does the paper intend to oppose, and what does it intend to clarify?

While demanding a clarification of all these questions, PEOPLE'S DAILY itself has made some very vague remarks. For example, the paper has in a vague tone criticized Lin Piao's assertion of believing in genius. What the readers have failed to understand is whether Lin Piao intended to mean that he was a genius or whether he was lauding Mao Tse-tung as one. According to the vague logic of the article's author, it seems that the "theory of genius" is harmful because Lin Piao wanted to become the chairman of the PRC. Since Mao Tse-tung opposed this scheme, Mao Tse-tung, according to the unconvincing logic, resolutely opposed Lin Piao's assertion that Mao Tse-tung himself was a genius. This is really a strange tale. The readers still do not understand what dind of ideological confusion is obstructing the way of the four modernizations.

Why is the PEOPLE'S DAILY's demand for clarification of the ideological problem so vague? The reason is that Mao Tse-tung created an ideological crisis among the people. On one hand, the Chinese leaders realize that Mao Tse-tung's thought and his line have led China into a blind alley. On the other, they have still to stick to Maoism, thus placing a shackle on themselves. On one hand, the existing Chinese leaders seem to have realized the great harm to the healthy development of Chinese society caused by the blind worship of Mao Tse-tung and his subjectivism. On the other, they dare not repudiate the (?people's leader) and criticize Mao Tse-tung's thought and his line, nor dare they openly tell the Chinese people that Maoism--the state theory of China--does not work. They also dare not admit that China can never become a prosperous modernized country on the basis of the dogmas of Mao Tse-tung's chauvinism.

For the reasons cited above, Mao Tse-tung's successors have to resort to special measures to correct certain principles advocated by Mao Tse-tung. Hence the Chinese newspapers' criticism of the theory of genius.

ANNIVERSARY OF U.S.-REPUBLIC OF CHINA TREATY NOTED

OW070832Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 4 Nov 78 OW

[Alekseyev commentary: "The U.S.-China Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation Is Aimed at Enslaving China"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, 32 years ago on 4 November 1946, the United States and China signed a Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation. In connection with this, please listen to Soviet sinologist Alekseyev's commentary.

After World War II, the Kuomintang chieftains headed by Chiang Kai-shek hoped that the U.S. imperialists would support their antipopular policy. The Kuomintang ruling clique's hope was completely in line with U.S. policy. The U.S. imperialists knew that Chiang Kai-shek was ready to sell China's resources and national sovereignty to the United States in exchange for its support of the monopolistic bourgeoisie and feudal system that ruled over hundreds of millions of Chinese people.

However, the U.S. imperialists were not content with economically exploiting China. In its scheme to turn China into a colony, the United States also pursued an important political aim--to turn China into a strategic military base in order to oppose the national liberation movements in the Southeast Asian and Pacific countries. Moreover, this base was a decisive link in the scheme to encircle the Soviet Union. To achieve its aim, the U.S. imperialists fully supported the reactionary Kuomintang regime.

On 4 November 1946, the United States and the Kuomintang government signed the so-called Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation. The treaty legalized all the advantages the United States had obtained in China following World War II and considerably expanded the privileges the United States had enjoyed in China in accordance with the 1943 U.S.-China treaty.

The 1946 U.S.-China treaty aroused strong dissatisfaction among progressives in China. Writer Mao Tun said: There has been no treaty in Chinese history that encroaches on Chinese national sovereignty in such an outrageous and ruthless manner as this treaty. China's UNITED EVENING NEWS said: China has become the colony of another imperialist country.

In order to realize its anti-Soviet, militarist scheme, the present Peking leadership is willing to accept the U.S. imperialists' support. However, Peking's policy will only offer opportunities for imperialist countries to (?devour) China.

IZVESTIYA, PRAVDA APPRAISE SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS

Grigoryants Highlights Cooperation

LD071515Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[A. Grigoryants Article: "Weighty Contribution To Detente"]

[Text] Detente has substantially altered the political climate in Europe. The people's confidence in the possibility of forever clearing the European horizon of the storm clouds of military threat has become stronger. Cooperation among states with different social systems has become more diverse and fruitful.

In tracing the source of these beneficial changes we invariably turn to relations between the Soviet Union and France. Both states can be described with full justification as the pioneers of political detente. By building their bilateral relations on the principles of peaceful coexistence, they have set an example of joint coordinated efforts by states of differing systems in the name of consolidating peace and world security.

The process of further enhancing cooperation is acquiring increasing stability and mutually beneficial thanks to the efforts of both sides. Regular political consultations take place between them. Trade, economic, scientific and technical links are expanding. Cultural exchange has become richer and more intense. The desire to proceed even further along the chosen path is mutual. There is new evidence for this in the results of the recent Paris talks of A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister.

Accord between the USSR and France rests on a solid foundation of historical experience. Our peoples have united together repeatedly in moments of danger and terrible ordeal. We inevitably recall General de Gaulle's landmark visit to the Soviet Union, followed by an upsurge in mutual relations in various spheres up to the present. Traditions of friendship are not just a subject for scrupulous study by historical researchers, but alive in our time, fullblooded and constantly enriched by practical, mutually beneficial cooperation.

The Soviet Union's policy toward France has always been, and remains, clear and consistent. The policy of all-round cooperation with France has been sketched out in the 24th and 25th party congress decisions and in speeches by L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "We cherish the strengthening friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and French peoples--their highly valuable joint property, L.I. Brezhnev said. Our invariable line is aimed at insuring a steady increase in the role of Soviet-French cooperation in Europe and the world. Such a course meets the fundamental interests of both peoples and those of strengthening world peace.

Soviet-French summit meetins are of tremendous significance. Nine such meetings have been held since 1970, and each has been a landmark in the development of accord and cooperation between our countries. Accords have been reached and documents signed that form the firm foundation of Soviet-French relations. Each meeting has given fresh impetus to the consistent progress of bilateral links and the further development of cooperation between the USSR and France in the international arena. The world press is animatedly discussing the news that Giscard d'Estaing, president of the French Republic, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in 1979 in accordance with an invitation conveyed by A.A. Gromyko on behalf of L.I. Brezhnev.

The recent talks in Paris initiated practical preparations for the next Soviet-French summit meeting, set to take place in the USSR.

Soviet-French relations are developing, not in a vacuum, but within a complex system of international relations. France has extensive links with other countries. The Soviet Union values its relations with its friends and allies and also with other states inside and outside Europe. Differences of a sociopolitical nature and in world outlook do exist. Much more valuable and durable, therefore, are the areas of accord and cooperation, whether in bilateral relations or in international affairs. Given a clear understanding of these differences, the USSR and France are finding a solid basis for mutually useful cooperation and gradually expanding it. Our relations are imbued with realism, goodwill and the ability to detect similar interests and to bring positions closer while taking sober account of existing differences.

This is particularly important at a time when certain Western circles have complicated the process of detente. The USSR and France are not inclined to dramatize the difficulties which have arisen. Detente has deep roots. It accords with the innermost aspirations of all peoples and meets with the support of all leading European states. It cannot be erased so easily. At the Paris talks the two sides again confirmed their adherence to detente and expressed their conviction of the need to intensify and develop this policy in accordance with the joint statement signed by L.I. Brezhnev and V. Giscard d'Estaing at Rambouillet 22 June 1977. The entire course of international events confirms that today there is no more urgent task than to curtail the arms race and espouse disarmament. It is no accident that the Soviet-French talks in Paris devoted attention to this problem. Observers place particular emphasis on the sides' agreement to step up efforts aimed at ending the arms race and achieving real disarmament.

France's decision to join the Geneva disarmament talks aroused a positive response. Reserves are undoubtedly emerging for increasing mutual understanding between our countries.

The problems discussed in Paris--detente implementation of the Helsinki Final Act, disarmament, nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, the situation in the Near East, Africa and Asia and, finally, various aspects of Soviet-French relations--demonstrate the broad range and historic long duration of mutual interests of the two states.

The Paris talks confirmed the will of the Soviet Union and France to travel the tested course of enhancing mutual understanding and collaboration in the interests of relaxing tension in the world, reducing the danger of war and strengthening European and international peace. This fully accords with the traditional preferential nature of Soviet-French relations and mutual friendly feelings.

Grigoryev Awaits Next Summit

LD071601Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Yevgeniy Grigoryev Article: "Line Which Stands Out Boldly"]

[Text] In the multiplane diagram of present international development the firm, uninterrupted line of Soviet-French relations stands out boldly. These relations' traditional preferential nature is most valued by the two peoples. As foreign press comments on the recent Paris talks by A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, show, Soviet-French cooperation is regarded by the world as a substantial factor in European and international affairs.

This results from substantial long-term fruitful work. Friendship and cooperation with France are a principled course in Soviet foreign policy, defined by the CPSU congresses and not subject to fluctuations in the international climate. The stability of Soviet-French relations, their rich experience and consistent, unswerving development exemplify well the policy of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between states belonging to different socioeconomic systems.

Soviet-French summit meetings have acquired particular importance. The documents elaborated at them, including those signed last year during the visit paid to France by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, are of great political significance. Each such meeting lends new impetus to the expansion and improvement of cooperation and to efforts in the sphere of detente and peace. Next year will see a new meeting between the two leaders in the Soviet Union.

The orientation toward detente, beneficial in past years, is the core of Soviet-French cooperation. All the greater satisfaction is aroused in people of good will by the determination of the Soviet Union and France to continue the proven course of detente, mutual understanding and collaboration in the interests of consolidating peace. One of the guidelines of Soviet-French partnership is the task of implementing all provisions of the all-European Final Act. The most urgent matter in world politics now is the supplementing of political detente with military detente and the need to curb the arms race. France's joining the Geneva disarmament talks, which also discloses additional spheres for cooperation between our countries, is highly significant.

The dynamic development of Soviet-French relations accords with the vital interests of our countries' peoples and is extremely important for detente and the consolidation of peace and international cooperation.

NOVOYE VREMYA Comments

LD011818Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1029 GMT 1 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 1, TASS--The weekly NOVOYE VREMYA qualifies the results of the official visit to France of Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, which took place at the end of October, as a "new and important step on the road to strengthening Soviet-French links." In this connection the weekly stresses that regular Soviet-French political consultations have become a firmly established tradition. "They make it possible to determine the main directions of cooperation between states, to exchange opinions and information and agree on positions on current international problems." During the last meeting, the weekly writes, "The preferable character of Soviet-French relations was noted again, and the will of the USSR and France to travel along the tried course of deepening mutual comprehension and mutual action in the interests of relaxation of tension in the world and decreasing military danger, and strengthening European and general peace was expressed. The commentary notes that issues concerning the policy of detente on an extensive international scale occupied an important place at the talks. "The Soviet Union and France are the pioneers of detente, and partners in its expansion. There is hardly a more burning, more pressing problem now than curtailing the arms race and supplementing political detente with military detente. Therefore the great attention paid to this problem during the talks of Andrey Gromyko and French political figures is hardly surprising. Both sides noted the urgent necessity of activating their efforts to achieve real disarmament.

Stressing that the foreign ministers of both countries examined the situation in such areas of the world as the Near East, Africa and Asia, and also various aspects of bilateral Soviet-French relations, NOVOYE VREMYA writes in conclusion: "The meetings and conversations these days in Paris have laid the foundation for the preparation of a new Soviet-French summit meeting."

CORTES' ADOPTION OF SPANISH CONSTITUTION WELCOMED

LD0714497 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Chernyshev Article: "Result Of The People's Struggle"]

[Text] The Spanish parliament--the Cortes--has adopted a new Constitution by an overwhelming majority of votes.

The elaboration and discussion of the fundamental law in parliamentary commissions and in the two houses of the Cortes--the Congress and Senate--lasted nearly 15 months, and was a complex process.

Democratic forces obtained the inclusion in the fundamental law's text of provisions promoting conditions for the final elimination of the legacy of the Franco regime. Reactionary circles, which still hold strong positions in the state apparatus and in economic spheres, tried persistently to pressure the Cortes with the aim of emasculating progressive articles.

The adoption of the fundamental law is above all the result of the stanch struggle of the Spanish working people and democratic forces which advocate enhancing the process of transformations in the country and democratizing all spheres of life. As a resolution of the recent Spanish Communist Party Central Committee plenum notes, the new Constitution is an important factor in strengthening the democratic process in the country. It marks the end of Franco's extraordinary laws and the recognition of basic freedoms for which the Spanish people have been fighting for 40 long years.

The fundamental law adopted by the parliament enshrines important changes which have recently taken place in the country. These are the legalization of political parties, the democratization of state organs, the creation of free trade union associations of working people in place of Franco's "vertical" syndicates and the granting of autonomy to several regions and nationalities.

The text of the Constitution will be submitted to a general referendum which, it is proposed, will be held in the first half of December. The main political parties excluding ultraright and leftist groupings, are calling on their supporters to vote for the new fundamental law in the referendum.

Progressive forces assess its adoption as a very important event in Spain's recent history. They call on the Spanish people to accelerate the struggle for strengthening democracy, for social progress and for realization of the rights and freedoms proclaimed in the fundamental law.

EUROPEAN SEISMOLOGIST'S CONCLUSIONS ON IRAN EARTHQUAKE FALSE

LD0721247 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 7, TASS--The Paris newspaper LE MATIN described him as a man spreading false rumours. The FRG Interior Ministry termed his statements as irresponsible. Heinz Kaminski's colleagues, in particular Swedish and French scientists, speak about his incompetence.

Quite unflattering descriptions, but it is Kaminski himself who reminds about them.

The directors of the Bohum Space Research Institute has again claimed that the earthquake in Iran was connected with some "underground nuclear explosion" in estern Siberia. Kaminski does not cite any facts to corroborate this claim. True, he did not take the trouble of citing any facts in September when he made such allegations for the first time.

The fabrications by the director of the Bohum Space Research Institute were then refuted by experts in different countries. Noted French volcanologist Garun Taziev said in particular that it is "absolutely impossible that a nuclear blast however powerful it might be can cause an earthquake or a volcanic eruption. If it were made at a distance of more than 200 km from the critical zone in which cataclysms of this kind may take place while Western Siberia is known to be at a distance of at least 2,000 km from the earthquake zone in Iran." A spokesman for the Seismology Institute of Sweden's Upsala University pointed out that the probability of interconnection between the Soviet nuclear explosion and the earthquake in Iran is equal to zero.

Kaminski however does not listen to the opinion of seismologists and is reiterating the lies which have already been refuted. This in all evidence is explained not so much by his incompetence in the fiéld of seismology as the ambition to gain the popularity of a new author of anti-Soviet sensations.

NORWEGIAN CP ORGAN CITED ON PARTY'S 55TH ANNIVERSARY

LD071423Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Oslo, 4 November, TASS--Today is the 55th anniversary of the foundation of the Norwegian Communist Party [NKP] whose activity is indissolubly linked with the struggle for Norwegian working people's vital interests and social and democratic rights.

The party, FRIHETEN stresses in an editorial devoted to this date, was created under the conditions of the revolutionary upsurge evoked by the Great October Socialist Revolution. From the very first days of its existence and under conditions of persistent class struggle the NKP has invariably advocated the interests of the working class and has seen its aim as being to solve the historical task of all revolutionary Marxist-Leninist parties--the overthrow of the capitalist system and society's development along the socialist path.

Following the accession to power of the German fascists, the NKP rallied its ranks in the struggle against fascism.

In the postwar period the Communist Party, despite the attacks of reactionary forces, has firmly defended working people's interests. The Norwegian communists tirelessly direct their efforts toward the further development of the process of the relaxation of international tension, for the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence, for European security and the development of neighborly relations with the Soviet Union.

Our wealth, FRIHETEN notes, is the scientific Marxist-Leninist theory.

AL-ASAD, CROWN PRINCE FAHD ON RESULTS OF BAGHDAD SUMMIT

LD071724Y Moscow TASS in English 1513 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, November 7, TASS--The results of the meeting of Arab heads of state and government in the Iraqi capital indicate that the Arabs unanimously reject the capitulatory versions of a Middle East "settlement", said Syrian President H. al-Asad, after his meeting with Iraqi President A.H. al-Bakr. In the course of the meeting the sides discussed questions pertaining to the relations between the two countries in the light of the Charter for Joint National Action recently signed by them and the decisions of the Baghdad summit meeting.

The positive results of the all-Arab meeting were also discussed at the tripartite meeting between A.H. al-Bakr, H. al-Asad and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat.

Damascus, November 7, TASS--Commenting on the results of the Baghdad meeting, the newspaper AL-BA'TH notes with satisfaction that the leaders of the Arab states have reaffirmed their adherence to the decisions of the summit meetings in Algiers and Rabat and reiterated that the cause of the Arab peoples of Palestine is the common cause of all Arabs. They condemned the capitulatory policy of the Egyptian leadership, a result of which were the anti-Arab Camp David accords.

Kuwait, November 7, TASS--The Baghdad meeting has rejected the Camp David accords as they do not lead to peace in the Middle East, the SAUDI NEWS AGENCY was told in interview by Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd, who led his country's delegation at the meeting in Baghdad. He stressed that a just and lasting peace in the region can be achieved only on the basis of full withdrawal of the Israeli troops from all the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

SITUATION IN TEHRAN TENSE; TROOPS DISPERSING DEMONSTRATORS

LD071450Y Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Tehran, November 7, TASS--The situation in the Iranian capital, which was a scene of massive anti-government actions in recent days, remains tense. The new government of the country headed by Chief of Staff of the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Gholamreza Azhari has imposed censorship on the press, radio and television. Five newspaper publishers have been arrested. None of the national newspapers has got off print today. Troops were sent to disperse demonstrators in the area of Tehran University and on the outskirts of the city.

[Moscow in Persian to Iran at 1630 GMT on 6 November carries the following report on the situation: "Armed forces today opened fire with machineguns and tank artillery to disperse demonstrators in Tehran. Demonstrators had gathered near Tehran University and in southern parts of the city. Clashes have taken place between the demonstrators and the armed forces; the demonstrations have been going on for 1 month now throughout the country. Representatives of all strata are taking part in the demonstrations--something which is unprecedented in the country's history. Students and workers in industrial enterprises in the private as well as public sectors, including oil workers, demand social and democratic reforms, the release of political prisoners and the punishment of those responsible for repressing and shooting demonstrators.

["In response to antigovernment demonstrations, the shah has ordered Gen Gholamreza Azhari to form a new government. The new Cabinet is mainly composed of military officers. The former government of Sharif-Emami, who was unable to end antigovernment demonstrations, fell yesterday. Gholamreza Azhari was previously chief of the supreme commander's staff. According to Radio Iran, there are only three civilians in the new Cabinet."]

USSR HAS FULL UNDERSTANDING OF PALESTINIANS' ASPIRATIONS

LD071850Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Summing up the results of his visit to Moscow at the head of a PLO delegation, Yasir 'Arafat said it was successful and fruitful. The chairman of the PLO Executive Committee added that the Soviet Union has been and still is a loyal friend of the Palestinians. Soviet-Palestinian friendly relations have a fairly long history and are continually developing along a steady line. The Palestinian resistance movement and refugees receive strong moral and political support and substantial help from the USSR. As Yasir 'Arafat said in Baghdad, Palestinian-Soviet relations are deep-rooted, and it is in the interests of the Palestinian people to deepen their relations with the Soviet Union.

The country of Great October adopts an attitude of full understanding toward the aspirations of the Palestinian people and their leadership, represented by the PLO. It is significant that the recent visit to Moscow by the PLO delegation resulted in an official communique that refers to the common nature of the struggle of both peoples and their leaders against the aggressions of Zionism and imperialism, which usurped the sacred national rights of the suffering Arab people of Palestine. The Soviet Union has frequently declared that it will do all it can to achieve these rights and defend them in the future as necessary.

ISRAEL CONTINUES EXPANSION OF MILITARIZED SETTLEMENTS

LD071320Y Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, November 7, TASS--The Tel Aviv rulers, ignoring protests by the world public, are continuing their policy aimed at the annexation of occupied Arab territories. The Israeli Government has decided to allocate more than 32 million dollars on the expansion of militarised settlements on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Golan Heights. Along with this, Israel has started the construction of a new strategic road to the west of the Jordan.

LEBANON CALM; ISRAELI 'PROVOCATIONS' CONTINUE

LD071820Y Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

["Lebanon: Uneasy Lull"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, November 7, TASS--The situation in the Lebanese capital is on the whole that of calm. Reconstruction work has started for the first time in many months in Beirut's eastern districts and on its southern outskirts. Streets are cleared of road-block, dust and debris. Preparations are underway in Mukalles, Beirut's eastern industrial district, for the opening of factories. At the same time, snipers of the conservative "Lebanese Front" repeatedly opened fire in the course of the past 24 hours on the positions of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. Israeli military do not cease their impudent provocations in the south of Lebanon. Yesterday, Israeli (?air) force (?planes) crossed into Lebanon's air space and made reconnaissance flights over Al-'Urqub, Hasbaya, An-Nabatiyah and other populated localities. Detachments of the so-called "Army for the Defence of the South of Lebanon" supported by Tel Aviv continue strengthening their positions in Ibi-As-Saqy area trying to frustrate the current normalization of the situation in that country.

CAMP DAVID TYPE APPROACH TO RHODESIAN SETTLEMENT ASSAILED

LD071613Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Zenovich article: "Rhodesia's Camp David"]

[Text] The outlines of the racist-imperialist conspiracy against the people of Zimbabwe are being sketched in more and more clearly. If it is seen as an operations map, the arrow of the main strike is directed toward eliminating the Patriotic Front as the force heading the struggle for genuine independence. The racists are stepping up punitive counterinsurgency operations inside the country and are trying to cut the liberation forces off from neighboring independent states. The series of piratical raids against Zambia and Mozambique carried out recently by the Rhodesian military is the latest proof of this.

At the same time, the Salisbury regime is trying to bring about an internal split within the Patriotic Front. As the press has reported, a special part in this is entrusted to the puppet African leaders included in the government by Smith, in particular N. Sithole, known for his contacts with Peking.

The Rhodesian regime's attempts to use terror and division to save itself from defeat and to defend the interests of Western monopolies operating in the country have been stepped up noticeably since Smith's visit to the United States last month. By all appearances a "scenario" was elaborated there in accordance with which the "internal settlement" plan being implemented by Smith is to receive the formal blessing of Western states.

The Western press has asserted that Washington forced Smith to make "concessions" with respect to the Patriotic Front's participation in talks on independence for Zimbabwe, and also obtained his "agreement" to eliminate racial discrimination in the country and hold "free elections." They are even writing about an operation "similar to Camp David." Well, this is true to some extent, since the results of the Washington talks are directed against the interests of the people of Zimbabwe to the same extent that the results of Camp David are against the Arab peoples' interests. In fact, if Western states were really interested in insuring that the Patriotic Front occupy a place in the country appropriate to its role in the cause of liberation, would they be likely to connive at Smith's policy aimed at the physical elimination of members of the front?

It is no accident that Africa's liberation forces assess the West's new maneuvers around Rhodesia as part of imperialism's attempt at a general counterattack against the African peoples. But nothing can turn back the national liberation struggle on that continent.

WEST CONTINUES SUPPORTING S. AFRICAN CONTROL OF NAMIBIA

LD061430Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 6 Nov 78 LD

[Text] There is to be a meeting of the UN Security Council in New York tonight on the question of granting independence to Namibia. The meeting was convened at the demand of a group of African countries.

The convening of the meeting was caused by Western readiness to undertake any maneuvers to aid the Republic of South Africa [RSA] which is occupying Namibia, in substituting a fictitious independence for the genuine granting of independence to that country. In other words, they wanted to give the RSA's racist rulers the opportunity of putting their Namibian puppets in power and thereby, while appearing to leave that much-suffering country, in fact remain in it, with all the consequences stemming from that.

Those consequences are as follows:

The people of Namibia will remain in bondage to and oppressed by the racists;

The sole legitimate representative of those people, SWAPO, the South-West Africa People's organization, will not be allowed to govern the country and will continue to be persecuted;

The foreign monopolies will also, as now, hold sway over Namibia, plundering its natural riches, exploiting the Namibian working people and obtaining immense profits.

It is precisely the desire to preserve their profits and their domination of this country, which is exceptionally rich in useful minerals, that explains the Western powers' unseemly actions in granting independence to Namibia, which, in accordance with a UN General Assembly decision, should be granted to that country on 31 December 1978.

As is known, the RSA refuses to comply with that decision and enjoys the West's support on this issue. This was confirmed once again at the recent Pretoria conference at which the representatives of five NATO countries approved the RSA's plan for putting their puppets into power in Windhoek, the capital of Namibia.

Such is the true value of the West's claims of opposing the racist regimes and of supporting the national-liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

NKOMO DENIES PRESENCE OF GUERRILLA BASES IN ZAMBIA

LD071818Y Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, November 7, TASS--The NATO member-countries acting in alliance with the South African racialists continue supplying arms to the Smith regime, said here one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo.

Addressing a press conference today, J. Nkomo showed to pressmen numerous samples of weapons and military equipment recently captured by the patriots from the racialists. All of this military equipment, he stressed, was manufactured in the United States and other NATO member-countries as well as in the South African Republic. The fighting men of the Patriotic Front also brought down five enemy aircraft during the latter's piratic raids on Rhodesian refugee camps in Zambia.

J. Nkomo exposed the allegations of the Smith regime and the Western propaganda media that there were "guerrilla bases" in Zambia's territory. The Western propaganda also claims that as a result of these raids were destroyed weapons, trucks and other military equipment. All this is a blatant lie, he said, which they needed in order to try to whitewash the racialists and justify their crimes. But as a matter of fact along with hundreds of peaceful civilians, who died at the hands of professional murderers, a considerable part of food, clothes and medicines received by the Patriotic Front from various progressive countries and international organisations, was destroyed.

PHAM VAN DONG PRAISES USSR-SRV RELATIONS AT MOSCOW PLANT

LD071431Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report on speech by Pham Van Dong, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and Vietnamese prime minister, on 4 November at the Moscow S. Ordzhonikidze machine tool building plant: "Proletarian Solidarity"]

[Text] We are living at an historic time, he said. In Moscow the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Soviet Union has been signed. Our peoples are living in a state of great friendship. It is firmly based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. It is a militant friendship between peoples full of determination to build socialism and communism in our countries. We are grateful to all the comrades who have spoken here and for the fine words addressed to our party, our people and our revolutionary cause.

Our party and government delegation has brought with it the sincere feelings of 50 million strong people of the SRV, who share your joy and pride and who are celebrating the anniversary of the October Revolution--the greatest and most consistent revolution in the history of mankind--along with Soviet communists and all Soviet people. Under the leadership of the brilliant Lenin and the new type of proletarian party created and led by him, the formerly poor and backward Russia has been transformed into the world's mightiest socialist power, which today is proceeding confidently along the path of building communism as the source of rich experience for other people in creating a new system and a new economy and in molding the new person--the person of the socialist society.

In these days of celebration we have received more gladdening news: Comrades Kovalenok and Ivanchenkov have successfully returned to earth after 140 days in space. This is another outstanding victory for the land of the Soviets in space research and conquest.

Progressive mankind will be forever grateful to the October Revolution, which awakened the oppressed and exploited peoples, and to the Soviet Union, which rescued the world from the fascist scourge and created conditions for the emergence and development of the world socialist system, for many colonial peoples to gain the right to decide their own destiny and for sharp development of the role of today's three revolutionary streams.

Undoubtedly, the living practice of world revolutionary development from October to the present shows increasingly graphically the greatness and profound influence of the October Revolution.

Allow me to use this platform on behalf of the Communist Party of Vietnam [VCP] Central Committee, the SRV Government and the entire Vietnamese people to convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the government and entire Soviet people, the heroic working class, the glorious kolkhoz peasantry and the working Soviet intelligentsia most sincere and cordial greetings.

Immediately after the October Revolution, Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese communist to visit the homeland of the great Lenin, saw the path for the victorious struggle of the Vietnamese people--the path of Great October. Today the Vietnamese people, Pham Van Dong said, are struggling to successfully implement the fourth VCP congress' decisions, are building a mighty, prosperous and happy Socialist Vietnam and are continuing to contribute to the revolutionary cause of the peoples.

The Vietnamese people are profoundly aware that all the gains of their revolution are inseparably linked with the victory of October, the remarkable historic events which are taking place on Soviet soil and the constant development of the world revolutionary process. The prouder our people are of their enormous revolutionary achievements the more reason they have to be proud of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship--a friendship which is bright and exemplary. For every Vietnamese today and for all subsequent Vietnamese generations the words "the Soviet Union" will forever be a source of inspiration and faith in the victory of our revolution.

Pham Van Dong went on to describe the development of the international situation. The world situation, he said, is shaping up very favorably for the peoples' revolutionary struggle.

Since the great victory won in the spring of 1975 ourpeople have made every effort to liquidate the severe consequences of neocolonialism and the 30 years of aggressive war, to restore and develop the economy and to build our country in accordance with the fourth VCP Congress' decisions.

Our people have achieved substantial successes in the past 3 years. But while we and our friends throughout the world have been rejoicing at our achievements, the reactionary Peking clique has plotted with imperialist forces to frantically oppose our people's peaceful building. They see the formation of an independent, prosperous and happy Socialist Vietnam, occupying worthy international positions in Southeast Asia and throughout the world, as an obstacle to the implementation of their expansionist, chauvinist, great-power hegemonist designs.

In this situation our people are faced with the new historical tasks of building socialism on a national scale while simultaneously defending their socialist homeland, contributing to strengthening socialist forces, discharging their duty to world revolution and defending the purity of Marxism-Leninism.

Developing their traditions of national fortitude, the Vietnamese people are waging a resolute and just struggle and believe firmly in victory, since our people possess an inflexible will and are more monolithic than ever, since our people are led by a tried and tested Marxist-Leninist party, since we enjoy the great, sincere support of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and since we have on our side the sympathy of governments and peoples struggling for peace and justice throughout the world.

The Vietnamese people always recall with profound excitement the penetrating words of that great friend of the Vietnamese people, esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhenv:...We again assure fraternal Vietnam of our determined support for its efforts aimed at building a new society, improving its people's living conditions, defending its inalienable sovereign rights and consolidating the international positions of the SRV..."

May I take this opportunity, on behalf of the VCP, the SRV Government and all the Vietnamese people to express sincere appreciation to esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the Communist Party, the government and the fraternal Soviet People for their resolute support of our just cause and for all the assistande given to us in building socialism and defending our beloved socialist homeland.

During the visit of our party-government delegation and in the course of talks held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship both sides have reached complete unanimity on all questions discussed relating to strengthening friendship and cooperation between our parties, governments and peoples in the interests of the peaceful development and defense of our countries and the cause of world peace and socialism. Our delegation expresses deep satisfaction with the signing of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, the agreement on developing and strengthening economic and scientific-technical cooperation and other important agreements. The signing of these documents is an event of historic importance in the relations between our countries which accords with the inner most aspirations and vital interests of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples and marks a new stage in the development of the inviolable friendship and combat solidarity between our countries' peoples. It creates fresh possibilities for the steady growth of political relations and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the basis of respect for independence, state sovereignty, equality and mutual non-interference in internal affairs. It is a model of mutual relations between two socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. In the words of L.I. Brezhnev, the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation "is designed to serve the interests of the peaceful, constructive labor of our peoples and the interests of socialist and communist building in our countries."

The VCP, the SRV Government and the Vietnamese people are fully determined to do all in their power to put the documents signed fully into effect and to make a worthy contribution to the cause of defending and building socialism and communism in our countries. Carrying out the behests of our never to be forgotten president, Ho Chi Minh, our party and our government assure you that they will continue to do all in their power to develop respect for the relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in our communists and all the people, so that our traditionally excellent relations and firm bonds of friendship may flourish and strengthen through the ages.

Allow me, Pham Van Dong said in conclusion, once more to wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU and its Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, successful fulfillment of the imposing tasks set by the 25th CPSU Congress, new victories in building communism in the USSR and a still greater contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism all over the world!

SRV VICE PREMIER CONFERS WITH SOVIET AIDES

LD071419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 4 November I.V. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received Le Thanh Nghi, vice premier of the Government of Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and had a warm and friendly conversation with him in which S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, participated.

LATIN AMERICAN STATES CONDEMN U.S. PROTECTIONIST MEASURES

LD042356Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 78 LD

[(Viktor Onikin) commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Washington, Latin American representatives at an OAS Permanent Council session have sharply condemned U.S. protectionist measures. This special session, as our commentator (Viktor Onikin) notes, was called on the initiative of Costa Rica and a number of other countries. This time their indignation has been evoked by a series of amendments recently adopted by U.S. congressmen. They provide for sharply limiting certain imports which are the basis of the Latin American countries' exports.

Such measures, and even the U.S. administration has been forced to admit this, can have a serious effect on their economic development. The session's participants noted that earlier this year the United States has already demonstrated its unwillingness to consider the needs of Latin American countries. At that time Washington raised the tarif on sugar imports, which led to a 1.5 reduction of its supplies. Having condemned the policies of economic dictatorship the United States is carrying out with small countries, the representatives of a number of Latin American states stressed that the new decisions on the U.S. Congress were an undisguised violation of the OAS Charter, which proclaims the rights of all people to economic and social development.

The document adopted by the OAS Permanent Council accuses the United States both of violating this article of the Charter as well as others that provide for the obligations to conduct a just commercial policy and develop equal cooperation.

The special session of the OAS Council has once more shown that Latin America is persistently demanding that the United States move from the widely proclaimed promises of equal partnership to specific deeds.

CHILEAN OVERSEAS TRADE UNION GROUP HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD071338Y Moscow TASS in English 1227 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Paris, November 7, TASS--The press conference of the overseas committee of the single trade union centre of Chile's working people, sponsored here by the General Confederation of Labour and other French trade union associations, was keynoted by strengthening solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle against the dictatorship.

In fulfillment of the will of multinational corporations and the Chilean monopoly oligarchy, the Pinochet regime has taken a number of steps directed at stifling the trade union movement in the country and finally depriving Chilean working people of elementary rights and freedoms, the press conference was told by the centre's overseas committee Mario Navarro. Seven national trade union federations and 529 trade union organisations were banished by recently adopted fascist "decrees" and their property was confiscated. Along with this, on October 31 the Pinochet junta held so-called "trade union elections" for the purpose of putting its specially trained placemen into official posts in the remaining trade unions.

The purpose of the latest farce, just as of the January 4 referendum, Mario Navarro said, is to deceive international public opinion, the true nature of the junta's criminal trick is illustrated, for instance, by the fact that 35,000 trade union officials democratically elected before the fascist putsch and about a million trade union activists and members of banned political parties were kept away from the polls. In addition to this, hundreds of thousands of working people were automatically denied the right to nominate their candidates: In conditions of the rapidly growing unemployment they cannot fulfil a qualification demanded by the junta--to have worked for at least five years at one enterprise.

The tick with the "elections," Mario Navarro said, signifies the commencement of the policy of creating trade unions obedient to the junta, an attempt to fully liquidate the democratic trade union movement in Chile.

He stressed that the junta's plans are running up against the resolute resistance and mounting cohesion of Chile's working people.

Representatives of the four biggest trade union associations in France, who spoke at the press conference, stated their solidarity with the Chilean working people and called for an international boycott of the fascist junta. They also strongly condemned the supply of arms and provision of loans to the Pinochet regime.

COLOMBIAN PRESIDENT COMMENTS ON TIES WITH USSR, CEMA

LD081015Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Nov 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] Bogota, TASS--Colombia views with great optimism the prospects for developing relations with socialist community countries, in particular the Soviet Union, Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has stated.

Addressing a conference of banking and other financial organizations in the city of Cartagena, he stressed that in recent years the Colombian congress has ratified a number of agreements concerning cooperation with the USSR in various fields. In the near future, he observed, it is planned to ratify an agreement on trade, economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Colombia and the USSR.

At the present time, the President pointed out, the Colombian side is studying the possibility of strengthening relations with CEMA.

BREZHNEV SPEAKS AT KREMLIN RECEPTION MARKING ANNIVERSARY

LD071410Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] The USSR Government today held a reception in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Present at the reception were Comrades Brezhnev, Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Kosygin, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Ustinov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov and Rusakov. At the reception were Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Pham Van Dong, Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Also present was Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party Central Committee; Dionisio Ramos Bejeramo, secretary general of the Honduran Communist Party Central Committee; Antonio Maidana, chairman of the Paraguayan Communist Party Central Committee; Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party Central Committee; Pieter Kueneman, secretary general of the Sri Lanka Communist Party Central Committee, and other leading figures of communist and workers parties.

In the hall were members and candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputies, ministers, military chiefs, foremost workers, figures from science and culture, pilot-cosmonauts, representatives of the Soviet public and participants in the military parade on Red Square.

Also at the reception were the heads of diplomatic missions of those foreign countries accredited to the USSR, foreign guests who had arrived in Moscow for the celebrations of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Revolution, representatives of the clergy, as well as Soviet and foreign journalists.

A speech was delivered at the reception by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. He had this to say: [announcer read]

Dear Comrades and esteemed guests! On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, I cordially welcome you and greet you on the festival of the Great October Revolution.

Yet another year has passed since the day that opened up a bright future in the life of all mankind. What has that year been like? As always, it has been full of diversity. Bright days have alternated with bad ones--not only in terms of the weather. But, in reviewing things, Soviet people can say with satisfaction that we have raised our homeland to a new height by our own labor. Good results have been achieved by both socialist industry and agriculture. Our scientists, who have added to our treasurehouse of knowledge, have brought us joy. Workers in culture, education and health services have strove to make the life of Soviet man spiritually fuller and more interesting, as well as healthier. Much has been done to improve the well-being of Soviet people.

In harmony with the fraternal socialist countries and in cooperation with other states and peoples, the Soviet Union is successfully defending the cause of peace.

Despite intrigues by forces of reaction and aggression, peace has not become less secure. Faith in the attainability of peace is gaining strength in the consciousness of hundreds of millions of people, and it will continue to gain strength, since for all peoples there is no blessing more dear than peace.

On the day of this great festival, the party warmly greets the Soviet working class and peasantry, the intelligentsia, and servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy. The party thanks them for their active and creative participation in realizing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress.

We send warm greetings to the working people of the fraternal socialist countries, all friends of the Soviet Union abroad, and to all those fighting for the interests of working people, for the freedom and national independence of peoples, for social progress and secure peace on earth.

With particular cordiality we greet Comrades Le Duan and Pham Van Dong, the leaders of the heroic Vietnamese people, who are here with us. Allow me to propose a toast. To the great Soviet people! To the happiness of every Soviet person and every Soviet family! To our glorious Leninist party! To new victories in communist construction! To peace throughout the world!

The reception took place in a cordial atmosphere. Artists and musicians gave a gala concert for participants in the reception.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 7 NOV MOSCOW MILITARY PARADE

AU071152 [Editorial Report AU] Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak at 0649 GMT on 7 November begins a live Intervision relay of the Moscow Red Square military and working peoples parade marking the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

At 0658 GMT the door at the bottom of the Lenin Mausoleum opens and Brezhnev, followed by Kosygin and other high-ranking CPSU officials, are seen ascending steps to the mausoleum platform. According to the CSSR TV commentator, Brezhnev's retinue consists of Andropov, Grishin, Gromyko, Kirilenko, Mazurov, Pelshe, Suslov, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Solomentsev, Chernenko, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Ryabov, Rusakov and Le Duan and Pham Van Dong. During the parade a large number of high-ranking Soviet Armed Forces officers can be seen on the platform. Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0801 GMT, continuing its live relay, reports identical list of those on rostrum, with the exception that Kosygin is inserted between Kirilenko and Mazurov.

Because of the angle of shot and insufficient clarity of picture, standing order of leading figures on the rostrum can be identified only partially and tenatively. Order, from left to right, is as follows: Unidentified general, Suslov, Ustinov (taking central place during delivery of his speech), Brezhnev, Le Duan (one step back of line), Kosygin, (?Kirilenko), (?Grishin), remainder unidentifiable.

At 0700 GMT an open car with Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov is met by another open car coming from the opposite direction, carrying the commander of the Moscow Military District, Army Gen Govorov. As the cars draw abreast of one another Govorov reports to Ustinov, and both cars then drive slowly along the line of the assembled troops, stopping at the separate units. Ustinov congratulates the troops on the anniversary of the revolution, and the two military men then drive into the adjoining square where Ustinov congratulates more units. His round finished, Ustinov ascends the mausoleum platform. At 0710 GMT his 8-minute address to the troops and citizens begins.

Ustinov's speech finished, the army band strikes up the Internationale and the military parade begins at 0722 GMT. The units marching past the Soviet leaders are identified by the CSSR TV commentator as the pupils of the Moscow Military Music School, students of the Frunze Military Academy, Lenin Military-Political Academy, Dzerzhynskiy Military Academy, Malinovskiy Tank Troops Academy, Kuybyshev Military Engineering Academy, Timoshenko Chemical Defense Academy, Gagarin Air Force Academy, Zhukov Technical Air Force Academy, Leninist Komsomol Naval Academy, paratroop guards, Moscow Border Guards Academy, marines of the Baltic Fleet, Leningrad Nakhimov Naval School.

Then begins the parade of mechanized units, led by the armored vehicles of the Tamanskiy Division, followed by a paratroop unit in armored vehicles, artillery unit with its equipment, missile units of Air Defense forces, and the Putilov-Kirovskiy division of the Moscow Military District Air Defense with its missiles. The parade of mechanized units ends with a display of various types of medium and heavy missiles.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian live relay at 0736 GMT reports: "The sound of engines is coming from the direction of the 50th Anniversary of October Square and Marksa Prospect. Detachments and units of motorized riflemen, airborne troops and artillerymen have moved off." Military music is playing, above which the announcer can be heard reporting the arrival of "the "Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin' Division, bearing (?two) Suvorov Red Banners. On the leading vehicles we see the small PTURS missiles [guided antitank missiles--Russian term: protivotankovyye upravlyayemyye reaktivnyye snaryardy]. They are the antitank weapons of the motorized rifle detachments. The mighty industry of the land of the soviets and the labor of the workers, engineers and scientists has equipped our army with first-class combat equipment. The armored troop-carriers that we now see are able to move not only on land but can also negotiate major water barriers.

"Following the armored troop-carriers come the infantry combat vehicles." The announcer lists some of the frontranking soldiers driving them and continues: "The first-class combat equipment is in reliable hands. More than 80 percent of the personnel of the guards formations are communists and Komsomol members.

"Now on the square are vehicles which in the army are called "BMD's for short--assault combat vehicles [boyevyye machiny desantnika] with which the airborne forces are equipped; they are fitted with powerful weapons and are capable of carrying out complex tasks. Descending on multicanopy parachute systems, the assault combat vehicles can be put into action within minutes."

The announcer then notes: "Now the powerful sound of engines: On the sides of the dark green towing vehicles and their mountings are the guards' emblems. Row upon row, perfectly in line, come the artillery systems, guns of various calibers and for various functions moving across the cobbles. At the head of the artillery column are antitank cannons. The Soviet Army possesses cannon, howitzer and rocket artillery, mortars and antitank guided missiles.

"Since the war the combat quality of the artillery has grown immeasurably and its power, its firing efficiency, range and maneuverability have increased. The artillery column is headed by Guards Colonel (Sobol). He has paved himself a glorious military path from the Volga to Berlin.

"Following the antitank guns are the self-propelled weapons, and behind the conventional artillery are subunits of rocket-launching artillery. The steel missile launching frames on the vehicles--silver arrows on their carriers--are, so to speak, the daughters of the famous Atyushas. Subunits of antiaircraft defense are marching in Red Square. Making up the Air Defense Forces missile units column is the Putilov and Kirov Order of Lenin Regiment of Missile Troops. Heading the parade detachment is antiaircraft expert Lieutenant Colonel (Vlasov)." After giving a brief history of the regiment's past achievements, the announcer continues: "On the regiment's battle banner is the country's highest award--the Order of Lenin. All the troops of the Kirov-Putilov Regiment have perfected their technology and have successfully mastered many technical skills. The antiaircraft defense forces reliably protect the skies of our homeland. They are equipped with powerful antiaircraft missile systems, missile-carrying fighter-bombers, interceptors, long-range radar and automatic systems of control and communication."

The announcer then goes on to note: "In Red Square now is the missile subunit. One of the missile units is headed by a recent graduate of the academy, Maj Valdimir (Zaytsev). This year, the young commander was in charge of a unit at some tactical exercises and all his subunits achieved outstanding results. The successes of the fatherland's science and technology since the war have made possible the creation of missiles of great accuracy and realiability, capable of reaching targets of various ranges. Some types of such missile systems are now passing through Red Square. A missile system is a very complicated automated mechanism--having electronics with a high degree of precision."

At 0742 GMT the announcer notes: "The parade of military equipment in Red Square has come to an end." On Prague Domestic Television, the military part of the parade is immediately followed by the civilian parade. A large part of the Intervision relay is taken up by the parade of youth, sportsmen and working people, carrying banners and slogans, with floats with protraits of past and present-day great communists.

From time to time the camera cuts to the mausoleum platform, and TV commentators interview foreign guests and Soviet citizens.

The relay ends at 0935 GMT.

BREZHNEV RECEIVES GREETINGS FROM WORLD LEADERS, CARTER

LD071932Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Greetings telegrams on the occasion of the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution continue to arrive from abroad. Addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, greetings have arrived from: Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Ne Win, president of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; Jimmy Carter, President of the United States; Walter Scheel, president of the Federal Republic of Germany; and Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of India.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1900 GMT on 7 November adds: "Congratulatory telegrams from abroad are arriving addressed to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev and Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin in connection with the 61st anniversary of the October Revolution."

["Congratulations have been sent by Urho Kekkonen, president of the Finnish Republic; Valeriy Giscard d'Estaing, president of France; Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the revolutionary army of socialist Ethiopia; Ahmed Sekou Toure, general secretary of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Guinean Republic; and Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic."]

PARTY LEADERS ATTEND FESTIVITIES IN VARIOUS REPUBLICS

[Editorial Report WA] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1000 GMT on 7 November reports that an October Revolution parade has been held in Kiev. "The participants in the parade were greeted by Comrade Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Ukrainian CP Central Committee, and other republican leaders."

The same broadcast reports that an October Revolution parade has been held in Tashkent. "The participants in the parade were greeted by Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee, and other republican leaders."

At 1100 GMT, the radio reports that festive parades took place in many towns of the USSR today including Minsk, where 45 percent of the output produced has the state seal of quality. Comprehensive quality control systems operate at more than 20 Minsk enterprises. This year industrial workers have insured an increase in production above what was planned. Republican land growers have exceeded the set volume for grain crop purchases. "Those taking part in the parade were greeted by Comrade Masherov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, as well as other leaders of the republic."

The same broadcast reports the the capital of Kazakhstan ushered in the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution with labor successes. Republican industry has successfully completed 10 month tasks. New capacities have been made operational. A high grain crop harvest has been grown: The country received 16.7 million tons of grain. "Agricultural transformations that have taken place at the party's instructions can be seen in the remarkable success. After a quarter of century of developing the virgin and fallow lands--initiated by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev--a major base of production for strong wheat strain has been set up in the north of the republic. Participants of the festive demonstration were greeted by Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee, and other republican leaders."

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 7 November informs its listeners that in Leningrad a parade of troops of the Leningrad garrison took place on Palace Square. "On the central rostrum were Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom, other oblast and city officials and military chiefs."

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 7 November reports that" participants in the festive demonstrations on the anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution in Baku were greeted in Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, and by other leaders of the republic."

OFFICERS OF DEFENSE MINISTRY ORGANS MARK ANNIVERSARY

LD071327Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Nov 78 p 4 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ceremonial Meeting"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of generals, admirals, officers and servicemen of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, USSR Defense Ministry Main Inspectorate and USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate devoted to the 61st anniversary of Great October Socialist Revolution was held 3 November in the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army.

Vice Adm A. I. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered the report.

The ceremonial meeting was attended by Army Gen A. A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Marshal of the Soviet Union K.S. Moskalenko and Engineer Col Gen V.M. Kozlov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff; and Army Gen I.N. Shkadov, chief of the USSR Defense Ministry Main Personnel Directorate.

VARIATIONS TO KOSYGIN SPEECH ON OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

The following variations to the item entitled "Moscow Celebration Meeting Marks October Anniversary," and subtitled "Text of Kosygin Speech," which appeared in the 6 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page P 1 are taken from the Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 November version, which appeared on pages 1-3:

Page P 3, paragraph two, line three reads in PRAVDA . . . consumption and nonproduction construction have been . . . subbing "nonproduction" for "productive."

Page P 4, first paragraph, line one in PRAVDA reads . . . achieve those social aims for the sake . . . subbing "social" for "socialist."

Page P 10, first paragraph, line six reads . . . and other coal basins.

We have entered . . . removing phrase "of the east."

Page P 16, paragraph one, line two reads . . . to defend and consolidate this course. (prolonged applause)

Comrades! All achievements . . . rephrasing.

FRENCH PAPER REPORTS STRIKES OVER GEORGIA-ABKHAZIA CONFLICT

LD071505Y Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Nov 78 p 6 LD

["D.V." Moscow dispatch: "The Abkhazians Want Their National Identity Respected"]

[Text] The unrest that became apparent in Georgia and the Abkhazskaya ASSR (The Georgian republic incorporates two autonomous republics--Abkhazia, whose capital is Sukhumi, and Adzharia, whose capital is Batumi--and the autonomous region of South Ossettia) in spring 1978, when the new republican constitutions were adopted, has not yet subsided. This appears from concordant reports that have reached Moscow in the past few days. In particular, the Abkhazians have continued to demonstrate in various ways against the Goergian ascendency, which they believe to be excessive.

Strikes occurred in several Abkhazian cities on 7 October 1978, the first anniversary of the adoption of the "Brezhnev constitution." According to our sources, work was interrupted for up to 2.5 hours in a Tkvarcheli mine, some kolkhozes in the Gudauta region and the republic's transport enterprises. According to some other rumors, strikes have occurred in schools and violant incidents have taken place between Georgians and Abkhazians during which at least one casualty occurred.

The strikers demanded that the chairman of the Council of Ministers--a Georgian of Mingrelian origin--be replaced and Georgians stopped from settling in Abkhazia. Their demands have not been met, but it appears that so far no arrests have been made among the protesters.

The Abkhazians took advantage of the adoption of the new Constitution in spring 1978 to show their discontent. Mr Kapitonov, Central Committee secretary in charge of organizational problems, had to go to Sukhomi to restore order in the party. In fact, certain bers of the Abkhaz Communist Party had sent collective letters to the Central Committee--already a sign of factional activities--asking for the secession of the republic from Georgia and its incorporation in the Russian Federation. Kapitonov called these demands a "family quarrel" and stated that an autonomous republic had no right to modify an all-union constitution approved by the Supreme Soviet. However, he announced a certain number of economic and cultural measures aimed at strengthening "Abkhazian identity."

To Sell Mandarins

Disdainful, the Georgians take the view that the Abkhazians want to be incorporated into the RSFSR in order to be able to sell more easily their mandarin oranges in the neighboring Russian city of Krasnodar. In fact, in order to combat speculation, Georgian CP First Secretary Shevaronadze has restricted peasants' travel outside the republic's borders. However, the Abkhazians' demands are of a more serious nature. They demand that justice be done to their history, which is as old as that of the Georgians. They also demand that Abkhaz geographical names done away with by Stalin be restored, the national language and culture developed and native cadres trained.

The most chauvinist Georgians even deny that the Abkhazians have a history. For example, the authorities had decided to give the little autonomous republic the archeological treasures found on its territory but placed them in the Georgian capital's museums. The museum keepers and history professors of Ibilisi violently opposed the decision.

The Abkhazians are probably a minority in their republic: They total some 140,000 out of 500,000 inhabitants. Until the 19th century the region was inhabited by tribes of which traces have been found from the Northern Caucasus to Abysisnia. The Abkhazians have inhabited a very highly frequented route over the centuries and have mixed with other peoples. Nevertheless, they formed the last pocket of resistance to Russian domination. Russification and large-scale deportation of Abkhazians started with the tsars, not with Stalin. Some 300,000 Abkhazians are apparently now living in Turkey. Moreover Mr Kapitonov mentioned "foreign policy considerations" as a reason for not separating Abkhazia from the Georgian Republic.

Stalin pursued the former policy toward them. Between 1936 and 1937 he banned the Abkhazian language, closed their schools, liquidated Abkhazian leaders and allowed Beria, who was born near Sukhumi, to follow a policy of forced "Georgianization." Under those circumstances, it is not surprising that the myth of Stalin, which is still very strong among the Georgians, is not accepted by the Abkhazians.

The quarrel between the Abkhazians and Georgians is a clash between two types of nationalism. The first is perhaps not as ancient as the second, but includes intellectuals as well as peasants. The Georgians suspect the Russians of reviving these quarrels to weaken their republic. Instead of forming a common front against Russian influence, the Abkhazians and Georgians are anxious to gain the "good grace" of "big brother" by denouncing each other as traitors.

UK PAPER REPORTS MAJOR FOREIGN POLICY SHIFT BY POLITBURO

LD061515Y London THE OBSERVER in English 5 Nov 78 p 8 LD

[Lajos Lederer report: "Kremlin Switch on Detente"]

[Text] In a major change in Kremlin foreign policy, the Soviet Union is believed to be willing to release prominent dissidents and increase the quota of Jewish emigrants to Israel.

Another concession to the West over detente would be a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Warsaw Pact countries in exchange for a NATO withdrawal from West Germany. That, however, would not be acceptable to the West.

The decision to explore new possibilities for lasting stability in Europe represents a big shift in Soviet policy. It was taken at a recent meeting of the Politburo, according to reports received in Belgrade from Moscow.

The change is believed to have been prompted by China's fast development rapprochement with the West, which Moscow fears could lead to a threat to its security and a looming economic crisis.

Moscow is now believed to be prepared to offer concessions on issues which it had previously refused even to consider. The most fundamental is the willingness to withdraw troops, but it is also offering easier communication between ordinary people on both sides including the opening of Russian frontiers before the 1980 Olympics.

NEW BREZHNEV BOOK ON VIRGIN LANDS PUBLISHED

LD071736Y Moscow TASS in English 1507 GMT 7 Nov 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, November 7, TASS--Millions of people in the Soviet Union and foreign countries received with great interest Leonid Brezhnev's reminiscences "Malaya Zemlya" and "Rebirth."

Highly assessing the profound ideological and political impact of these books, readers expressed wishes that Leonid Brezhnev should continue his memoires and sum up other important stages of the country's history.

Leonid Brezhnev's new work "The Virgin Lands" is devoted to the great exploit of the Soviet people. This work opens the November issue of the literary and socio-political magazine of the USSR Writers' Union NOVYY MIR.

The development of virgin lands was a matter of historic importance. It meant not only increasing the output of grain of one republic, but radical solution of the grain problem in the scopes of the whole Soviet Union. The virgin lands development revealed again to the whole world the noble moral quality of the Soviet people. It became a symbol of dedicated service to the motherland, a great achievement of the socialist epoch.

The author of memoires "Virgin Lands" writes about the exploit of hundreds of thousands of communists in virgin land development, about their persistence, daring and initiative.

Leonid Brezhnev's book "The Virgin Lands" has been brought out by the Political Literature Publishers.

NEW TADZHIK COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DEPUTY CHAIRMAN NAMED

LD031039Y [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 October 1978 carries on page 1 a Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated 20 October appointing Georgiy Vadimovich Koshlakov deputy chairman of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers, and on page 4 a TADZHIKTA report that he has been released from his duties as chief of the Tadzhik Council of Ministers Geology Administration.

TADZHIK MINISTER OF SOCIAL SECURITY REPLACED

LD031041Y [Editorial Report LD] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 17 October 1978 publishes on page 1 a Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing Karomat Mirzoaliyev Tadzhik minister of social security. On the same page it publishes a TADZHIKTA report that the Tadzhik Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Anzurat Rakhimov from his duties as minister of social security in connection with his retirement.

E. KH. GUKASOV APPOINTED KAZAKHSTAN DEPUTY PREMIER

LD031043Y Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Presidium resolves:

To appoint Comrade Erik Khristoforovich Gukasov deputy chairman of the Kazakh Council of Ministers.

[Signed] S. Niyazbekov, chairman of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium.

N. Abayeva, secretary of the Kazakh Supreme Soviet Presidium.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

IMPORTANCE OF BURYATSKAYA ASSR'S RESOURCES DISCUSSED

LD031141 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 October 1978 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by A. Modogoyev, first secretary of Buryatskiy Party Obkom, under the heading "Developing Underground Resources in a Planned Manner." Datelined Ulan-Ude, the article discusses the importance of the Buryatskaya ASSR's timber and mining resources in the development of two future territorial production complexes based on the Ozernoye ploymetallic deposit and Oshchurkovskoy apatite deposit. Modogoyev notes that this comprehensive approach to developing natural resources in the Buryatskaya ASSR is frequently hindered by lack of coordination between departments. It goes on to describe the importance of the Baykal-Amur railroad for the development of the republic's northern mineral resources, stressing that housing construction, agriculture, food supplies and consumer services for the area must be developed simultaneously. He states in conclusion that the development of the Buryatskaya ASSR's rich resources will greatly promote the country's future prosperity.

PLANT ATTEMPTS 'RATIONAL' USE OF FUEL AND ENERGY

LD030951 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 October 1978 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 900-word article by D. Mandzhgaladze, director of Tbilisi's Tsentrolit Plant, under the heading "Strict Accounting for Fuel," describing the plant's efforts to save fuel and energy. He notes that every fall the plant establishes a special commission to check that each shop is taking steps to consume fuel and energy "rationally". He emphasizes the importance the plant attaches to timely replacement or repair of equipment aimed at saving energy, also noting that it tries to eliminate use of large-scale equipment for small jobs. The article states that penalties are imposed on those who violate fuel and energy saving rules. Finally, the author complains that the USSR Gas Industry Ministry has not allocated the plant instruments it requested for measuring natural gas expenditure and fuel generation and consumption and mentions plans for introducing sophisticated foundry equipment and the automation of production processes, which will further reduce fuel and energy consumption.

ROMANOV ATTENDS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE

LD031057Y Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 26 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] LENTASS--The prospects of the widespread introduction of plasma technology in metal working are being discussed at an all-union scientific and practical conference. It opened yesterday in the Leningradskiy Obkom House of Political Education.
G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom, attended the conference.

FISHERIES CONFERENCE HELD IN TASHKENT, RASHIDOV SPEAKS

LD031051Y Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Excerpts] UZTAG--A Conference of the republic's fishery workers was held 18 October in Tashkent. It was opened by Comrade Sh. R. Rashidov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

A report was delivered by I.G. Anisimkin, the Uzbek CP Central Committee Secretary, on the tasks of Uzbek fishery workers in increasing fish production in light of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Further develop the Fish Industry and Increase the Fish Catch in the Country's Fresh Waters."

CALLS FOR MORE ECONOMIC USE OF FUEL, ENERGY RESOURCES

LD010959 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 October 1978 publishes on pages 1, 2 a 2,000-word letter from a group of Kuzbass miners, under the heading "Thrift Is a Law for Everyone," urging greater efforts in the extraction of coal and other energy and fuel resources, improved organization and the use of leading experience, as well as in the economical use of resources by domestic and industrial consumers. The following editorial note is appended:

"From the Editorial Board: Considering the questions raised by the Kuzbass miners to be very important, the Editorial Board appeals to readers: Let us speak not only of how to step up the extraction of all types of fuel, but also of what each one of us can do to insure that fuel and energy are used economically both in production and domestically, with the greatest possible efficiency.

"We await your suggestions, dear readers!"

BRIEFS

SUSUMANSKIY RAYKOM MEETING--A meeting of the Susumanskiy Raykom Bureau has discussed the work results of gold mining enterprises in the rayon in 1978 and their tasks in making preparations for the 1979 washing season. The meeting noted that the Susuman and Berelekh mining and concentrating combines have failed to fulfill their 10-month plans for gold extraction, sand washing and peat stripping. Panwashing artels also failed to meet their gold extraction plan. After examining the reasons why the plan has not been fulfilled, the raykom Bureau pronounced the work of gold mining enterprises unsatisfactory and adopted a resolution aimed at successful preparations for the new washing season. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 1 Nov 78 OW]

LENINGRAD'S INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY--The collectives of Leningrad's industrial enterprises have prefulfilled the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period with a growth in labor productivity. In the first 9 months of this year alone R115 million of produce above the plan have been marketed. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 2 Nov 78 LD]

MAGADAN-SINEGORYE FLIGHTS--Soon flights from Magadan to Sinegorye will become commonplace. A few days ago a working commission accepted the Sinegorye Airport. All services at the airport will go into operation when it is turned over to a state commission. Construction of the airport building with its passenger hall, the runway, the taxiway, and boiler room and heating system has been completed. The landing systems and radio navigation equipment have been installed and tested. [Magadan Domestic Service in Russian 0745 GMT 24 Oct 78 OW]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 3-4 NOV

LD060722 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT on 3 November reports that Kazakhstan is preparing next year's grain harvest. Tractor teams are completing the plowing of winter fallow today. Winter crops have been sown on 1.5 million hectares. At the same time mineral fertilizers are being introduced into the soil. At 1130 GMT on 4 November the radio reports that the Tadzhikistan farmers have successfully implemented their socialist pledges on grain sales to the state. The plan of procurement of wheat, rice and corn has been overfulfilled. The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been fully provided with grain crop seeds for next year's harvest.

ADDITIONS TO CSA REPORT ON UKRAINIAN GRAIN HARVEST

The following addition to the item entitled "CSA: Grain Harvest Successfully Completed in Ukraine" published in the 3 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page T 1 was taken from PRAVDA of 3 November, pages 1-2:

Paragraph one, last line, PRAVDA reads...been substantially overfulfilled.

Socialist pledges have been fulfilled and a great contribution made by the farms of Odesskaya Oblast, which have poured 1,502,000 tons into the motherland's granaries, Kirovogradskaya Oblast--1.4 million tons, Khersonskaya Oblast--1,338,000 tons, Zaporozhskaya Oblast--1.3 million tons and Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast--1,273,000 tons.

The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Vinnitskaya, Poltavskaya and Kharkovskaya oblasts have coped successfully with plan targets and sold the state more than 1 million tons of grain per oblast.

Pledges for the sale of grain to the state have been fulfilled by the farms of Cherkasskaya, Donetskaya, Khmelnitskaya, Krymskaya, Voroshilovgradskaya, Kievskaya, Sumskaya, Ternopolskaya, Chernigovskaya, Zhitomirskaya, Rovenskaya, Volynskaya, Lvovskaya, Chernovitskaya and Ivano-Frankovskaya oblasts.

The sovkhozes and ...supplying additional passage.

ADDITIONS TO CSA REPORT ON RSFSR FULFILLING PLEDGES

The following addition to the item entitled "CSA: RSFSR Fulfills Grain Delivery Pledges" and subtitled "Other Tasks Unfulfilled" published in the 6 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page T 1, was taken from SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA of 4 November, page 1:

Paragraph one, last line, SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA reads...the Bashkirskaya ASSR. This year they have provided the state with more than 34 million tons of grain.

The farms of Ulyanovskaya, Belgorodskaya, Tyumenskaya, Ryazanskaya, Amurskaya, Tulskaya, Chitinskaya, Moskovskaya, Vladimirskaya, Ivanovskaya, Kaliningradskaya and Leningradskaya oblasts, of Primorskiy Kray and of Kalmytskaya, Dagestanskaya and Mariyskaya ASSRs have sold considerably more grain to the state than planned.

Grain-procurement plans have also been fulfilled in Tambovskaya, Penzenska, , Kurskaya, Lipetskaya, Gorkovskaya, Kemerovskaya and Bryanskaya oblasts, Khabarovskiy Kray and Mordovskaya ASSR.

Although the overall...supplying passage.